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## Weekly Standard

M. S. LITTLEFIELD

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RATES OF ADVERTISING Ten lines or one inch space to constitute a

piration of the subscription.

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Letters must be addressed to

M. S. LITTLEFIELD.

## HOUSE AND FARM.

Mr. Melchi, the well known English far mer, in speaking of crops of oats and barley that had been destroyed by wire worms, says, "All this might have been easily, and cheaply, and certainly prevented by sowing about six bushels of salt per acre just as the plants were coming through.

FRAUD IN FERTILIZERS.-An analysis by Prof. Johnson, of Yale Callege, of sixteen different kinds of fertilizers, some of which are sold as high as \$65 a ton, shows that a very large proportion of them are worthless. One specimen, selling at \$23 a ton, was shown to be really worth, as a fertilizer, not more than \$2.33.

A GOOD HELPMATE. - The St. Paul Pres ublishes a private letter from a lady in the entry, which shows that she "does her own cooking and baking on a farm that grows 2,000 bushels of grain for a large famly, including the voracious harvest hands, and who, in addition to all these severe donestic toils, raises with her own hands over three hundred varieties of choice flowers, doing all the laying out, digging, raking, hocing and manuring herself.

A correspondent of the Scientific Amerian recommends as a remedy for the toothache, or neuralgic affections arising from teeth in any stage of decay, a small bit of clean cotton wool, saturated with a strong solution of ammonia, applied to the affected ooth. The pleasing contrast instantaneous produced in some cases causes a fit of ughter, although a moment previouly extreme suffering and anguish prevailed.

LIME IN SOIL .- There is said to be carried in thirty-eight bushels of barley. are thirty-five pounds of lime in two tons of clover, and one hundred and forty pounds in twenty-five tons of turnips, and two bundred and seventy pounds in nine tons of potatoes, Some soils contain an abundance of lime for a thousand years, while others require an oc-

casional application of lime as a fertilizer. A practical farmer writes: In my observa tions for twenty years in the practical application of manure, I am convinced that what is ordinary termed mulching, or the application of thoroughly decomposed barn yard manure to the surface is the most economiical use of this class of fertilizers. From this experience I am convinced that one cord of manure applied on wheat land at the time of sowing, or on ground intended for corn in the late autumn, or applied to all varieties of large aud small fruits, is worth three cords plowed or dug under to the depth of eight inches.

Samuel H. Godwin, of Madison, Ind., says Last winter all the bees in our county, with the exception of about half a dozen swarms, died, and of course there were none to suck the honey from the flowers last spring. We have an orchard which has borne but very little fruit for the last seven or eight years, but this season it is full of healthy fruit. Now, the question is whether the fruit i ajured by the bees taking every particle of oney from the flowers many times a day or not; or, in other words, is not the honey that is secreted in every flower blossom, pu there for the health and nourishment of the young fruit?

There is no fixed rule for salting butte some preferring more and some lest salt. An ounce of salt to the pound is the quanti ty generally used. After the salt has been worked in, the butter should be allowed to stand twenty-four hours, and then worked over again. By this second working, it is ly rendered more solid and compac but the salt is more thoroughly incorporated the streaks are avoided, and the butter will keep sweet a longer time. It should never e worked in a warm room, if you would woid oily, streaked butter, that will become

BUTTER MAKING IN FRANCE, -A singular method of making butter has lately come into quite extensive use in France. The process consists in placing the cream in a linen bag of moderate thickness, which is carefully closed; then burying the bag about a foot and a half deep in the earth, and al-lowing it to remain from twenty-four to twenty-five hours. After the expiration of this period the cream is found to have bemeans of a wooden beater into small p and enough water poured upon it to wash out the buttermilk. To prevent any mixture of earth it is advisable to enclose the bag in a second one of larger size and coarser

THE BEST WASH FOR THEES, -October is perhaps the best period for the autumn scraping and washing of fruit trees. The insects which hide in the bark and crevices of the trees, have by that time retired to beir window quarters and can be easily destroyed. There is nothing equal as a wash with which to scrub the trees than a preparation of say one pound of whale-oil soap to a large bucket of water, well dissolved There is nothing more nauseous to insects than this. It will lay "cold" everything hat, however, cares no more for the mixture, even though accompanied with sulphu me-water and tobascco juice, than if it were gingerly dose of pure spring water. But se-bugs, and the steel blue grape-bug, surer to its power incontinently. Every

er and gardener ought to have a supply s soan on hand for use whenever no

h washed with this preparation will not be freed from some of the chief insects eying upon foliage and fruit, but will sen sibly feel its invigorating effects.

CURE FOR CORNS ON HORSES,-I have en many valuable horses whose usefulnes ras very much impaired by corns; have with but temporary relief. I became acquainted with the three-quarter shoe, and ound a perminent cure. As it may be new to some who would like to try it, I would be that it is what its name implies—three-Parters of a common shoe. Cut off a Parter, or nearly so, of the shoe-of course, quarter that was over the corn-round ge a little that comes to the hoof, nail haps expect that your horse will interfere, but you will probably be disappointed. Use

with merely a spring heel. have derived great benefit from apply-time. The weak lye is made by adding more water to possible of the frog and heels of her' feet. It keeps them soft, makes the or grow, and at the same time will not ep out water, like other greese. It should used two or three times a week on all the that are kept in the stable. If these tt.-Cor. Rural New Yorker.

J. N. Stearns, of Kalamazoo, Mich., gives the following statement of his experience in mulching the raspberry in the "Western

I consider mulching of the utmost in portance. In a dry season like the past, it will make the difference of a good crop, or an almost entire failure. I have one kind of red raspberry that netted me at the rate of nearly one thousand dollars per acre last year that were heavily mulched; while some of the black-cap, that were not mulched at all, were nearly a failure; and some of them that were what I call half-mulched (mulched along the row only) produced a fair crop I give thorough cultivation in the spring and then put on the straw, which serves treble purpose—to keep the ground moist the weeds down, and the fruit clean.

The next thing is to teach him to draw: this is done by attaching two ropes abou eight feet long, one to each tug or trace; let the colt start up, and you draw back with your whole weight; in this way you will soon have him accustomed to the pressure of the collar upon his shoulders, after which you may safely hitch him to a light wagon for a few times, and then to a light load But I would caution you against overload ing a colt. It is from this cause that so many balky horses are to be found all over the country. I make the assertion, without the least fear of contradictin, that one half of the men who own horses do not know how to drive them. If most men would exercise more judgment and less whip, there wouldn't be so many balky horses. Persua ion is better than force. SHYING HORSES .- L. A. D., in the Scientific

American, says that a horseman should nev-er "shy" himself when the horse shies, or show the least nervousness, nor notice it in the horse, and far less punish him for it, and adds: Allow me, having had a great deal of experience in managing horses, to add another bit of advice to nervous horseman. Whenever they notice their horse di recting his ears to any point whatever, or indicating the slightest disposition to be-come afraid, let them, instead of pulling the rein to bring the horse towards the object ausing its nervousness, pull it on the other ide. This will instantly divert the attention of the horse from the object which is exciting his suspicion, and in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred the horse will pay no more attention to the object, from which he

ing the wrong rein. How to Break the Colt to Harness Procure a good bitting rig of your own. If you cannot afford that trouble, ask some of your neighbors for one, rather than do without it. Bit the colt up once a day, from three to four hours, for about one week. He will by this time get accustomed to the bit. Next proceed to harness him.

will fly away if forcibly driven to it by pull-

There are five mediums through which the horse can distinguish one object from another, and be useful to man-by sight hearing, sound, touch and feeling. To harness the colt, care should be taken to never frighten him. And when first harnessing him, let him examine the harness, which h will do with his nose. Once assured that it will not hurt him, he will care nothing for it. Be sure and fic the collar so that it will not gall him. Attach two lines, one on each side of the bit, and have them long enough off from the soil nine pounds of lime in to reach back of him, so that you can drive twenty-five bushels of wheat, nine pounds in fifty bushels of oats, and fifteen pounds until you can easily quide him and made him "gee" and "haw" by the word.

> THE FARMER'S CLEED.-We believe in nall farms and thorough cultivation. We believe the soil loves to cat as well as the owner, and ought, therefore, to be well manured.

We believe in going to the bottom of things, and therefore in deep plowing and enough of it. All the better if it be a oil plow. We believe in large crops, which leave the ground better than they find it—ma king both the farm and farmer rich at once.

We believe that every farmer should own : We believe that the best fertilizer of any soil is the spirit, industry, enterprise and intelligence—without this, lime, gypsur

intelligence—without this, lim and guano will be of little use. We believe in good fences, good barns and good farm houses, good orchards and iren enough to gather the fruit. We believe in a clean kitchen, a neat wife n it, a clean cupboard, a clean dairy and

ean conscience.-Dirie Farmer. Topping Conn.-The former practice of opping corn is now generally disapproved intelligent farmers. The practice was to cut the stalks as soon as the kernel of the ar was scaled over, when nature was making its effort to mature the corn. It has been proved by fair and conclusive experiments that by the old practice the corn was less in weight, less in quantity and sweetness, and will not come to maturity so soon as it does when cutting the stalks is postponed until after the milky substance ceases to enter the kernels of the ear. That sweet substance is matured in the corn blades by a chemica process, and goes through another process before it enters the kernel. It is therefore very unwise to cut off the tops and the blades at the time when nature most needs them. When the corn is ripe the best practice is to cut the butts at the bottom, and thus save the whole for fodder. The butts, cut in due season, contain more nutriment than the tops-and there is no difficulty, with a little practice, in husking the corn in the barn.

FALL CHICKENS,-There is a prevailing idea that late fall chickens cannot be reared But we do not believe that one poultry fan cier in one hundred ever tried the experiment, but takes it for granted that such is the case. Of course there are difficulties in the way, but we see nothing insurmount able. There must be warm quarters for cold weather and protection from storms; feed must be given much more frequently than when the fowls pick up for themselves the insects and seeds that abound in the summer months, pure water must be furnished a all times and care be taken that they are not deprived of it by freezing. A writer in an exchange gives an idea that may be of some importance in an attempt to rear win-ter chickens. He says: We have proved that a chicken's crop will completely empty itself in about five hours; the bird takes on no fat, for it needs every particle of nutriment to supply the wants of its growing body. When its stomach is empty the system has no reservoir to draw fro too long an interval occur between its sup plies of food the bird must starve; hence in a season of the year when the nights are from twelve to fifteen hours long, starvation and not cold weather in our latitude prevent the rearing of young chickens. We are of the opinion that if the young birds could be fed in the night, say when it is half passed that cold weather, if reasonably provided against would not be a barto success. There is room for investigation in this matter.

SOAP MAKING .- Mrs. L. C. Merriman, Lewis County, N Y., sends to the American Agriculturist the following, which she as eures us makes most excellent soap: "For one barrel of soap, pour into a strong barrel four pailfuls of lye that will bear up an egg; add thirty pounds melted grease (previous) tried and strained) mix them well togethe

Let stand a few hours and then stir thoroughly. As soon as the soap begins to thicken add weak lye, one or two pailfuls at a time until the barrel is full. Be sure to stir the soap thoroughly each time the lye is added, and afterward stir once or twice daily for three days. For those who live in cities, the following receipt for potash soap is inthe following receipt for potasis soap is invaluable. Put in a strong barrel twenty-five pounds of potash, broken into small pieces. Pour over it four and a half pailfuls of boiling water. Stir well, let it stand twelve hours or more, and then dip off carefully three and a half pails clear lye into another barrel. Next heat thirty pounds of strained grease, boiling hot, and pour it into the lye Stir, well, and let it stand until it begins to thicken, which may be in three or tour days and then add two pailfuls of weak lye daily in the barrel."

Cows sometimes get a surfeit of grass, especially in wet, warm weather, when the grass is succulent and rich. This feed distaking a canter on a beehive in swarming start are kent in the study. It is a such to one of suggestions are worth as much to o . on the road. cow in several respects.

FASHIONS.

family, but owing to its strong and pungent flavor, is less a favorite in "refined circles" than it ought to be. In this peculiar cli mate, and more particularly during the wet season, when coughs and colds are the rule and the exemption from them the excep-tion, a free use of the onion would prevent

much of the suffering. A portion of raw onion eaten just before retiring to rest will generally give repose to such as are suffer-ing with lungs overburdened with oppres-sive and irritating matter. Of course we are aware that for a short time the breath of the onion eater is not so fragrant and delicious as is desired, but the sweet repose and other advantages derived from them is more than sufficient to balance the unpleasantness in the shape of tainted breath.-Ez-

Onions.-The onion is known and repor-

ted to be the most healthful of the bulbous

RAISING PIGS THIS FALL.- Pigs are very scarce this summer, and farmers are antici-pating very high prices for pork next winter. My own opinion is that those who fat early will make the most money. Corn is low, and it will pay well to convert it into pork at present prices. In August and Sep-tember, if the pigs have the run of a good pasture, I have no doubt that three or bushels of corn will make one hundred pounds of pork. Ordinarily, when pigs are shut up to fatten, it requires seven or eight bushels of corn to make one hundred pounds of pork. In the summer, with a good pas-ture, the pigs get enough grass to keep them verted into pork; whereas, when they are shut up to fatten, probably more than half the corn they eat is needed to sustain the vital functions, and all the growth and fat are derived from the corn eaten over and above this amount. When pigs are scarce and corn cheap, as at present, nothing can be more unwise than to feed them on nothing but the slops and milk from the house, and grass. Let them have a quart or so of corn a day besides, and they will grow as fast again. There is no cheaper way of making pork. No half-fat hogs should be sent to market this year, and now is the time to prevent it. If a farmer has no corn, let him buy it. It will pay as it has rarely paid before.—J. Harris in Am. Agriculturist.

WASHING SWEATED HORSES,-A correspondent of the London Field answers an nquiry whether it is a safe practice to wash sweated horses in cold water. He says he has adopted it, and with beneficial results, both in summer and winter. After washing the animals should be rebbed dry, as far as practicable, and the legs especially. Should the hair on them be too long to admit of this being sufficiently done, flannel bandages should be put on, and a woolen rug thrown loosely over, but without the roller. In the course of an hour the horse will be tolerably dry, and should then have another rub down and be clothed in the ordinary manner. I horses were treated in a more rational manner than is often the case, with pure air and scrupulous cleanliness, disease would be far

What is more refreshing to a man after a hard day's shooting, or other luxurious exercise than a warm or cold bath? And I believe it to be equally so to the horse. To the tired hunter a warm foot bath and fo-mentation, if the animal is sufficiently quiet s most refreshing. With gentle treatment, most horses can be used to almost anything. Some years ago I visited the royal stables at Buckingham Palace. There I was informed ation-every horse, summer and winter, was washed from head to foot with cold water, after returning from work. A regular bath house cold water 'two men to rub &c. We cannot all have such appliances, but the

THE WAY TO BLANKET HORSES,-But few persons comparatively understand how to apply a blanket to a horse to prevent him contracting a cold. We frequently see the blanket folded double and across the rump and a part of the animal's back, leav-ing those parts of the body which need protection entirely exposed to the cold.

Those parts of the body of a horse which surround the lungs require the benefit of a blanket in preference to its flanks and rump. When we are exposed to a current of cold air, to guard against any injury from con tracting cold, we shield our shoulders, neck. chest, and back. If these parts be protected the lower part of the body will endure a degree of cold far more intense, without any injury to the body, than if the lungs were not kept warm with suitable covering. The same thing holds good in the protection of horses. The blanket should cover the neck, withers and shoulders, and brought around the breast and buttoned or buckled together as closely as a man buttons his overcost when about to face a driving storm. Let the lungs of a horse be well protected with a heavy blanket, and he will seldom contract s cold, even if the hindmost part of his body is not covered.

Many of our best teamsters protect the breasts of their horses by a piece of cloth about two feet square, hanging down from the lower end of the collar. This is an excellent practice in cold weather, as the most important part of the animal is constantly sheltered from the cold wind, especially when travelling toward a strong curren The forward end of horse blankets should be made as closely around the breast of a horse as our garments fit our bodies. Most horses take cold as readily as men, if not blanketed while standing after exercising sufficiently to produce perspiration. So long danger of his suffering from cold; but allow him to stand for a few minutes without a blanket to protect his shoulders and lungs

and he will take cold sooner than men. OXEN vs. Horses.—A writer in the Hearth and Home says: "Hill farms are worked most advantageously with oxen the plains with horses. Upon a prairie grain farm, unobstructed by stick or stone, the ox can be spared as a worker, after the a half-holiday life, for which he is fitted by nature (in view of his chances in making 'holiday beef,') in assisting and supplanting the horse in the hurry of seed time and har a relish for horse soups and roasts, the ox may remain, in his character of meat producer, with working possibilities, on many smooth farms; especially such smooth farms as lie adjacent to a hilly country. His position is the more secure, as there is yet no adequate supply of horses bred purely and

simply for heavy work.

The different periods in the growth of a country are attended by a change in the working cattle. In clearing timber land, the ox is indispensable. When the "stump period" is passed, and the soil is adapted to easy tillage, horses multiply. Later, when the plow is not alone profitable, and man-ufacturers come in with an increase of pop-ulation requiring better roads, bridges, and buildings, and the transport of stone, brick, coal and lumber, and all the "rough and tumble" of modern improvements-

come the ox again.

The ox and horse fair best when employed upon the same farm, each doing the work for which he is best fitted. The simple and nexpensive harness necessary for oxen, the little time required to prepare them for work, the rapidity with which they are shifted from the tongue to the chain, their general trustiness and steadiness, make them espe-cially useful in straightforward, heavy work in all weathers. Horses, with a light artillery of carts and wagons, relieve the ox of quick steps and accidental and ex-express jobs upon the highway. In the em-ployment of both horses and oxen, there is an opportunity not only to use the animals best fitted to the work in hand, but also to favor the natural prejudices of workmen. The old-country lad, though unused to oxen, may distinguish himself with a horse and cart, while a good ox driver is half thrown away on a horse team."

Jack Whalv's wife one day chanced to find an elegant piece of white leather on the road and she brought it home with her in great delight to mend Jack's small clothes, which she did very neatly. Jack set off next day, little expecting what was in store for him; but when he had trotted about five miles—it was in the month of July—he began to feel mighty uneasy, in the saddle-

A few new hats have been seen, the pret tiest of them being of velvet, with feather and trimmings the same shade as the hat. All hats are promised larger and higher above the forehead. Round hats, we are told, will be chiefly of black velvet and the softer shades of grey felt.

It is too early to speculate much upon the future of cloaks. Suits will be as they have been—the regulation dress for the promenade and for church—trimmed skirts being reserved for visiting and the carriage. Most of the early fall wrappings are intended for the occasional chills of the season, and are made so as to be easily put on or off. They are principally of the burnous or mantle shape, varied by loopings, beltings and sleeve shapes.

Scotch plaids are always the first to com to us early fall. The blue and green, known as the "Forty-second," and the simple black and white check, with a bar of brilliant color, seems to be particular favorites this season.

There must always be an epidemic fashion, and this year it is of the jacket type. These are seen on everybody everywhere ets, bound with flame colored satin, or trimmed with a double row of scollop bound with the gayest of satin.

Jackets for the house are of every bright color of cloth or firm-bodied flannel, made gayer by embroidery. Gold braid and Victoria gold thread embroider a light quality of flannel for breakfast jackets. Double-breasted ones of cloth are trimmed with notched bands of velvet or finest cloth, with gay colored embroidery on the bands

Sailor-jackets are of navy blue flanne with white braid trimmings, or of white with navy blue braid attached on with white, and gilt buttons to fasten. Jackets for driving are chiefly in the loose basque shape, and for the house are sacques, cur quite loose and flowing.

German canvas work is common, too, with quaint borders and monograms il

Silks are not more moderate in price than they have been. The best makes of black are always held at a good price, and shades of ecru, sultane, bishop's purple, and al-mond-brown are not to be had for anything trifling in price. It is predicted that black satin suits will be very fashionable for church and promenade the coming fall and winter, wadded so as to be warm enough for the season. Woolen goods are exhibited already, but

attract little attention so far. Summer fine-ry has got to be replaced, it is true, but ght silks, sultana, and fabrics of goat's hair will precede poplins, reps and empress cloths. The newest feature of these heavy materials is the diagonal stripe. The fash-ionable shades alluded to in mention of silks are also found in the better qualities of woolen goods, and will be equally popu-

Round veils and square veils are to be laid aside, it is said, for the long scarf veil, made of dotted thread lace, and to be fancifully looped across the hat. For round hats veils of colored grenadine are worn, not entirely for service, but as an additional

The revival of old-fashioned eyelet-hole nbroidery on muslin is affording a great deal of work just now to skillful needle men. It is a very popular trimming both for dresses and undergarments, and it is well worth buying, as it washes well and wears

CHIT CHAT FOR GENTLEMEN. The fashion for frock coats during the oming fall and winter will be the Prince Albert style, double breasted and short in the skirt, which has been worn during the past season. It will be even somewhat more abbreviated than hitherto. The colors are to be blue, black, olive or brown, as may be desired. Entire suits of English and Scotch black and gray plaids will also be in vogue. A similar frock coat will be worn for evening half dress suits in making calls, &c., the materials being meltons and plain

dark beavers of various shades. The full dress evening suit for receptions and small gatherings still consists of black dress coat, with black vest and black pantaloons. The ball and opera costumes are be composed of a blue, olive or claret dress coat, with buttons to match of similar col-ors, a white vest and light plaid pantaloons. To this decided innovation over the late funeral garb a few adventurous spirits may add brass buttons in the style of twenty-five

years ago. Overcoats will be in the sack style, single breasted and with fly fronts. The materials are to be of meltons, fur-beavers, chinchill and other rough materials.

For sporting and driving coats and vests velveteens will continue to have the prefer-ence, the collors being brown, dark green or olive, and pantaloons of light shades

Pantaloons will continue in the present somewhat tight style, fitting in the same manner around the boot, but still less striped at the side than formerly. The material will be chiefly gray plaids.

Vests for day wear will be of the pre gay and varied colors, cut low, with plain rolls. The light fancy vestings, for day or evening, will be of white cashmeres and ker-seys, full and double breasted, in the English style, and buttoned high. For exclusive evening wear they are to be cut low, with three buttons, and a rolling collar.

The materials used in the more extensive stablishments will continue to be largely foreign but more American cloth will be used than hitherto, especially for pantaloons Foreign manufactures can be well imitated. especially in pantaloon materials, even with our inferior wool, and for ready made clothing they will continue to be almost entirely

Neckties will be both white and black, as

Silk hats will be much similar to the style of last spring, with low, belled crowns, and brims rather broad, but they will be, if anything, slightly lower-more of the bell shar and with a greater curve in the rim. Of the ow-crowned hats the broad, straight-brimmed Wharton style, of smoke color, is to be much worn, with a wide, contrasting black band resembling mourning. The other num-berless styles of hats in use will continue of the same pattern, and as varied as hereto-

Boots and shoes will be rounded at the oes and similar in style to those now in

Alpha Centauri, the nearest fixed star, is 20,000,000,000 miles from the earth; and 61 Cygni is 60,000,000,000. The light of the latter is ten years in reaching us. The former is of the first magnitude. Stars of the sixth magnitude are 800,000,000,000 miles away, and their light is one hundred and thirty years in reaching us. The light from the most remote star seen by the telescope requires 3,500 years for its passage to us, and light moves at the rate of 194,000 miles per

An old lady, recently, in some court before An old lady, recently, in some court before which she was brought as a witness, was asked to take off her bonnet, obstinately refused to do so, saying, "There is no law to compel a woman to take off her bonnet." "Oh!" imprudently replied one of the judges, "you know the law, do you; perhaps you would like to come up and sit here. haps you would like to come up and sit here, and teach us?" "No, I thank you, sir," said the woman tartly, "there are old women enough there now."

In a religious excitement in Bos son met a neighbor, who took him by the hand said:

"I have become a Christian." "I am glad of it, he replied. "Suppose we now have a settlement of that little account between us. Pay me what thou

"No," said the new-born child, turning ness is business."

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Time for Reflection has Come

Let the great Fountain of Thought be un sealed. Let the wisdom of wild unreality

shame; they hug their idols of pollution close to their bosoms; if they pray it is that which they desire may come to pass,

nal basis of all right principles as if their expenditure of wrathful breath could any

more change the position of things than the flitting of the smallest insect, or the rolling from its place of the tiniest atom of dust.

So contracted are the natures of some

men that it is impossible to make them see anything beyond themselves; that which they believe is right, that which they reject is wrong. So ends the matter, all logic is

There is a growing tendency to intolera

tion in this age. The public mind seems narrowing to prejudices, it is a dangerous inclination, it should be actually striven against. The Church should enlarge its

fied to tone down the increasing evil in the minds of the masses. Untold horrors are

minds of the masses. Untold horrors are bound up in that web of intolerance. Pri-

vate and public wranglings, religious and social discord, homicides, assassinations

and wholesale revolutions are its natural

productions. The stiletto of treachery, the gibbet, the guillotine, the rack and the bastile

are its legitimate off-springs. Persecution and ostracism (that most hateful and unjust

form of despotism) for holding fast to hon-

Intoleration is born of ignorance and

surtured by bigotry, assuredly will his fool-

sh reign be over when the "March of Intel-

REBECCA BLEDSOE BUXTON.

For the Standard.

ect" shall herald the advent of wise modera

Letter from Tyrrell County.

many people, hear a great deal of news, and have our disputes and differences adjusted and determined. Again, we are glad because

we are mighty glad to see the lawyers who attend this Bar; they are as good a set of fellows as you ever saw; and the whole Bar

as well as His Honor at this term were in fine spirits, fine health and looked as though they had been faring sumptuously on NOAH

A. WHITE's fine shad, and other eatables

They were all in the best of humor, and I

am satisfied some, several poor, clients had been pretty freely bled. Everybody's business here is well attended to, for the

reason, we pay our attorneys well. They work hard for us, and we pay them liberally. This is the first court in this district, and

was held by tis Honor E. W. Jones. The Judge has just returned from some of the

Springs in Virginia, and, like the lawyers, looks well, is in fine health and has undoubt-

This is the first court in this district, a

MR. EDITOR:-We people in Tyrrell

Oakland, N. C.

and drinkables.

edly been well cared for.

will receive the reward of him who

sink into extremes, and thus bec

with a fool.

We are not responsible for the vicios of

All Communications intended for publica tion must be accompanied by the name of the author. The name will not be publishedunless by request-but to require it as a quarantee of good faith.-EDITOR OF

OUR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

For the Staudard.

on and con-

BERLIN, Aug. 25th, 1869. There is no State in ancient or moder times, if we accept the American Union, that has exhibited such a rapid, and at the same time so substantial a development in all repects, as the kingdom of Prussia. a kingdom in the year 1701, it has increased its area from 10,000 square miles to 30,000; and its population has grown from one and a half millions to twenty-four mil-

lions. Before the coronation of the first monarch at Koeningsberg, we find the same remarkable expansion of territory under the vigorous and enterprising house, Hohenzol-lern. What is now the kingdom of Prussia, as in the time of Frederick VI (1411) the Kurmark Brandenburg, with 2,000 square miles and a few hundred thousand inhabitants. These accessions have taken place in every conceivable manner: the falling in of feuds upon the sovereign, purchase, ex-

change inheritance, occupati

The political progress of this kingdom is no less worthy of our attention. Before the adoption of the Constitution (1848) Prussia was an absolute Monarchy. As the book of the law expressed it, " the right to make all laws and to provide for their execution, and to expound, after and repeal the same belonged to the King alone." It is unquestionably true that the estates were ssed, in theory, of the right to raise revenue, and they not unfrequently embar-rassed the action of their sovereign. But their power was gradually broken down by various causes, among which may be men-tioned, the entire denial to the estates of the right of armed resistance, the change mode of warfare, and principally the imperial theory of the civilians and court pubicists, that the power of the Prince was absolutely unlimited and he might recall at pleasure all the privileges and concessions enjoyed by the estates and which, theoretically at least, had been derived from the hounty of the crown; a claim which had cost an English monarch his crown and

But the question of a Constitution had been agitated before 1848. The power of Prussia was utterly broken in the battle of Zena, (1806.) and the peace of Tilsit, in the succeeding year, had reduced the kingdom to one half of its former territorial extent. Prussia now experienced that the strength of a state does not consist in a standing army or a glorious history, but in its people and in institutions corresponding to the requirements of the age. In the year following the peace of Tilsit, the blow which Napoleon had given at Zena began to show

ome practical results for the better. Freiber von Stein was the chief of the Adinistration. In November, 1848, he addressed a circular letter to the principal of his plan of a Constitution and for the dministration of the government. following are a few of the fundamental pro-positions which he thought necessary to be out into operation to save the state fre pending ruin:

"The last remnant of slavery, hereditary serfdom, is abolished, and the doctrine that the will of free men is the strongest suppor of every throne, is established."
"Landed privileges must be restricted."

"Patrimonial or feudal jurisdiction, ex-lusive of the King's courts, is abolished." "Upon the adoption or rejection of this plan," said Stein, "depends the weal or woe of our State. Only by such measures is it possible to infuse life and vigor in the heart

of the nation."

But the lesson of Zena was not sufficient ensure Prussis a free constitution. Stein's olan did not meet with Royal favor. The seed wanted to germinate forty years in the brains of statesmen and in the hearts of the people. And in addition to this, the mem-orable times of 1848 was necessary to bring

the fruit to perfection.

The cloud of revolution was now (1848) vercasting the heavens denser and darker. Events were crowding one upon the other. France, Austria, Italy and Germany were in a ferment. In all the capitols of Europe was disquiet and uproar. It was an anx ious day for princes. No one knew what an hour would bring forth. In Berlin were to be seen masses of earnest, dangerous looking men, parading the streets. Blood had already been shed and an immense procession followed the nictius in function processing followed the nictius in functions. cession followed the victims in funeral train under the Linden. Was the play of the French revolution to be re-produced on another stage? Something must be done and there was no time to lose. The hard shell of conservatism, which Zena had not sufficed

to crack, gave way now.
On the 14th of March, 1848, was issued royal patent, calling the State Generals to assemble on the 27th of April following, at Berlin, to "devise means for the welfare of the German Fatherland in the present dan-genous condition of affairs." But time was pressing. Four days later, on the 18th of same month, the King issued a royal proclamation for the purpose of hastening the as-sembling of the State Generals, and called them together on the 2nd of April (Sunday) instead of the 27th, as in the first call. Th proclamation concluded with an assignment of the reasons for the call, among the prin-cipal of which were the drafting of a con-stitution, and providing for a National Con-vention. Three days after his proclamation, on the 21st, the King published an address to "the Prussian people and the German na-tion," in which "the organization of a true constitutional system, with responsibility the Ministers; the public and oral admini tration of justice, the trial by jury in crimi nal causes, equal political and civil rights for all religious confessions and a truly pop-ular and liberal constitution." were indicaular and liberal constitution," were indica-ted as the only means " to secure the unity and security of Germany."

The principal business of the State's gen-eral was to provide for the calling of a Na

tional Concention, which, together with the king, should agree upon a Constitution; and, in addition, to present the outlines of a Constitution to the National Convention which was to assemble for their adoption or rejection. The State's general sketched a plan of a constitution, and provided the fol-lowing concerning the election of representatives to the national convention, viz:

"Every Prussian, 24 years of age, wh has not forfeited his citizenship by his ow act, is entitled to vote in the precinct when he has resided six months before the election, provided he is not a pauper and sup ported at the public expense." The only qualification for representative was "thirty years of age," and a non forfeiture of civi rights "on account of crime." About every 40,000 inhabitants chose one representative The electors voted closed tickets; an actua majority of votes elected and the assemble itself verified the returns. On the 22d of May, 1848, the national assembly convene at Berlin, was opened by the king in person, constituted itself, and began the work of framing the Prussian Constitution. RERNSTEIN.

Social Reform.

The young ladies of Dover, Ohio, have ormed a society for the redemption of young men whose habits do not suit them-eledging themselves not to receive the at tention of any young man who sweats, smokes, chews, loats on the street corners or drinks. The amount of "sitting up with the girls" done in that region since the society went into operation is "not worth speaking of." An agitation in favor of week is expected.

Not less than 107 clergymen have clergy-men's cards from the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad company, entitling them to ride The emigrant through fare, on the Pacific road, from New York to San Francisco,

is \$50, currency.

Farm will be of interest to many of

sealed. Let the wisdom of white unreally be swept aside. Let the great heart of the nation pause. This is the time to deal with stern truths; it is a time of bitter ranklings, of furious assaults of malice and hatred; of lish it entire.—ED. STANDARD.

Prof. Odling lately brought before the Royal Society of London, what were styled, "the very remarkable results" of the researches of Prof. Graham upon "the absorption of gases." These discoveries have excited great attention in scientific circles throughout Europe, and high bonors have everywhere been awarded to the learned Professor. The experiments were made upon various metals and gases, and the absorbing power of metals for the same gas and for different gases respectively, were found to vary very materially, governed by the texture of the metal and the temperature. In regard to hydrogen, it was found that nearly all metals at a red heat would absorb it in a greater or less degree. Platinum, for example, four hundred times its own bulk, and palladium six hundred times; that iron was readily permeated, and many curious of furious assaults of malice and hatred; of envyings and of strile. A time rife with the fruits of dire calamity. The moral atmosphere teems with the infectuous vapors of unwholesome contention, the moral heart is given up to unholy and forbidden affections. Men make a boast of that which is their that which they desire may come to pass, that God may curse whom they curse, and bless whom they bless. They strain their eyes after the ignaus fatus of delusion as it flits before them through the marshes of self-will and deception until they believe it to be the true and only sight. They flounder on through brake and briar until the dawn of day and the morning sun rises upon them, when, strange to relate, they sail at the powers that brought its beams upon them to expose their folly and wretchedness and never bethink themselves of looking inward for the true cause of their disasters; they sail at the eternal basis of all right principles as if their was readily permested, and many curious facts were eliminated concerning the result-ing phenomena in meteoric stones, manufacing phenomena in meteoric stones, manufac-ture of steel, chilled iron, etc., but the im-portance of the discovery to modern art, consisted largely in the fact that the per-meating powers of hydrogen could be prac-tically and advantageously employed in dis-integrating and desulphurizing orea, especi-ally of the precious metals. And all who have experienced the exasperating vexation of owning mines of gold ore, wherein the presence of sulphurets of copper and iron have rendered the reduction of more than thirty or forty per cent. of the metal imposthirty or forty per cent. of the metal impossible, will be able to estimate the value of any process which promises to obviate the difficulty by any sufficiently economical method. wasted upon them; reason, if you will, to rock and trees, but let them alone, or you

method.

In our article on gold some weeks ago we referred to a process discovered by a Dr. W. E. Hagan, of Troy, N. Y., and patented in 1862, embodying the principle of Professor Graham's discoveries in regard to this property of hydrogen, and from what we learn of the experiments of Dr. Hagan and their results, the bonors are most decidedly his. The Doctor is an educated chemist and professional metallurgist, and the discovery teachings to liberality in religious mat-ters. The press should advocate modera-tion and toleration in political affairs. Influential public men should lay the check-sin on their own proneness to fessional metallurgist, and the discover-in question was not an accident, but the de liberate and toilsome solution of a chemical problem by scientific methods. Among his first results was to determine the property of hydrogen gas to permeate metals and metalliferous ores at certain degrees of heat, and he has exhibited to us a sp iron ore weighing twenty pounds penetra-ted and its chemical constituents changed throughout by hydrogen. Following up his discoveries and applying the principle to ores of various kinds, he believed he had attained the long-sought secret of desulphur est opinions are conspicuous figures in its attendant train of evils. tion, and the air of enlightened views be drummed and fifed into the awakening ears

izing and freeing gold from the matricis in which nature's laboratory had concealed it from the search of man, and proceeded to secure his rights by patent. Litigation sprung up and has consumed and frittered away three or four years, during which time no large practical test of this process has been satisfactorily made; yet, nevertheless, quite sufficient to satisfy many experienced metallurgists, mining experts and capitalists that the principle is the true one, and not a few believe it can be economically reduced to practice. Mining is, of all arts, one in which ignorance and a little dangerous learning are prone to bring labor and capitol to grief, and in New York has become the synonyma for fraud and humbug, and if one escapes the wild-cat mining speculator, and drops his money into a good thing, the chances will late or soon beswept away by some new fangled patent dodge to reduce the precious ores by some wonderful device, ninety-nine in a hundred of which have heretofore proved worse than useless; and as miners as class having burned their fingers, are i cass naving ourned their ingers, are it as wholesome dread of fire as other people, and frown down any new, untried proposition peremtorily, the new process however scientific, must await absolute practically and the process of the among the number of those, who, having witnessed the chemical results of heat, oxygen and hydrogen on ores, believe that nothing can be furnisned cheaper than fire and water, and our hope is therefore large. A great proportion of the mining disasters which occur in this country, and especially in Colorado and North Carolina, so frequentin Colorado and North Carolina, so frequent ly, in fact, as to inspire wise political econo-mists with reasonable doubts whether the aggregate labor and capital bestowed upon the production of gold and silver are no There was no cases of importance tried on the State Docket. In one frivolous assault and battery case, Major Gilliam raised the point as to the jurisdiction of the Court, un-der the 15th and 32nd section, article 4, of greater than the aggregate results; and many think labor is much more profitably bestowed upon agricultural and mechanica products than in mining, where so many fall

the Constitution. The point was argued by products than in mining, where so many fall and so few succeed, a hypothesis only comparatively and partially true, if at all, since mining in this country is in its crude infancy, and experience will doubtless obviate a greater part of the objections, to say nothing of the all-important fact that ninety-nine one-hundredths of the capital The case was decided upon the point, that the Court had once assumed jurisdiction, and the Legislature did not intend to take away that jurisdiction. How the Judge will hold in a case comng under these clauses of the Constitution I cannot say, but believe he will say he has charged to mining. At all events, however, Hagan's success will reduce the labor, and more than treble the products ou less than no right to try.

There was no case tried of any interest The State docket was small, and but two civil cases were tried. The people in this section have determined to attend to their half the capital, so the fastidious calculator will be compelled to alter his figures and change his conclusions. It is pretty safe to assert that gold and silver is primitively found always in sulphurets. Ores differ in farms, and improve their lands, and have less business in the Court House. Our crops this season have been seriously injured by a long, continued spell of dry weather.

We are in hopes that we will make enough tound always in suppurers. Ores differ in various localities in their proportion of quartz—suppurers, metallic compound, and pure gold—and in some mines at the suface the chemical changes necessary to liberate to live upon and spare a little, but our co ton is seriously damaged, and the sweet po-tato crop is almost a failure. The corn crop on some farms is very good; on others not so good. While some of the farmers will the gold have been wrought by time and the lements; but in the lower levels the sul-burets of iron and copper in most mine gamation and decrease the yield, although the ores may be richer. In the Hagan pro-cess the ores are placed in a cupola, like a not make over half enough for a support

smelting furnace, or more properly a lime kiln; a fire of wood or coal is made below

may be described as follows; First, a portion of the gasses unite in the combustion and increase the temperature. The hydrogen permeates the ore, seizes upon the sulphur and escapes in the form of sulphur-retted hydrogen. A portion of the oxygen unites with sulphur, forming sulphuric acid, and converts the copper into a soluble sulphate. Another portion converts the iron into an oxyde. The avenic phosphorus and

into an oxyde. The arsenic, phosphorus, and zinc are sublimed and driven off. After forty-eight hours the white hot ores are raked into water, by means of which the hard quartz is disintegrated into fine sand, the sulphates leeched away, and the gold

the sulphates leeched away, and the gold-left clean and ready for any process of amal-gamation desired. As we have said the theory is chemically correct, and nothing is cheaper than water and fire. We under-stand that Dr. Hagan is about to give a practical test of his process in Colorado, and as we desire the honors of his discover-

ies, we hope his success will permit them to remain altogether empty ones.

Brigham Young, chief of the Morm

has been called upon to meet a serious de-fiction among the faithful. It is headed by Joseph Smith, son of the original prophet, Joe, finder of the original "plates," author of the Mormon Bible, founder of the Church,

of the Mormon Bible, founder of the Church, and martyr to his opinions. Jo, Smith, it will be remembered, never professed polygamy. That was an in invention of the sensual elders since his death. Young Joseph pronounced it a base and criminal heresy, and proclaims himself Head Prophet by the right of Descent—Brigham Young being pronounced a fraudulent usurper. Brigham is sixty-five years old, coarse and ignorant. Smith is thirty-three, handsome and educated. Brigham has the elders on his side. Smith has already combined a considerable party, who are dissatisfied with the present tyranneat regime. Of course, the Gentiles will all side with Smith. So will the women, when the advance population fills the

themselves against their leader lygamous creed.

me will make almost nothing OCCASIONAL. Columbia, Sept. 6, 1869.

EDITOR STANDARD :- I have delayed wri ing to you, relative to our county election or the reason that the election of one of ou Cownships has been contested. In the county, the Republicans carried aix townships and the Rebs three. In Leasurg township, the Rebs had no candidates. Our majority in the county was increased on

the vote of the former election.

In this township the commissioners ordered that there should be three magistrates elected with one additional for Yanceyville, thereupon, we added the name of Jere Graves to our ticket. The rebs also took im up, and finding this out, the day before v-three of our tickets, which gave J. W. Stephens and J. E. Cook, the other two candidates, a decided majority over Graves. After the election, the commissioners re-versed the former decree, and decided that we were only entitled to two magistrates, and they allowed Graves to quality, thereby acts in the case, including the fact that the plages of the election and not take the re-quired oath and the Judge pronounced the election litegal. Thereupon, it was further decided, that the magistrates appointed by the Governor should continue in office until eir successors are elected in accordance with the requirements of the Constitution.

gee, the rebel sheriff of the county refuses to serve any papers or precepts issuing from the old magistrates—denying their right to J. W. Stephens, Esq., hus issued an order for the deputy sheriff to appear and show cause why proceedings shall not be institu-ted against him for refusing to obey the official acts of these old magistrates—and this order was placed in the hands of the rebel coroner to execute, which he has failed to do. I give you these facts as a specimen of the law and order which prevails in this county.

A. A. Mitchall's story house, was house. A. A. Mitchell's store house was broken open, robbed and fired a short time ago. The appointment of Wilson Carey post-master of this place is pleasing to the Re-

In the face of this action by Judge Tour

Copious showers have visited this locality Yanceyville, Sept. 10, 1869.

retary Cox, of the Interior Department, has received an invitation from the Ohio State Executive Committee to stump the State during the present gubernatorial the State during the present gubernatorial canvass, but has been compelled to decline in consequence of the painful illness of his

Gold Ores-Modern Science.
As the following from the Twee, Field and readers who have mining property, we publish it entire.—ED. STANDARD.

> pondent who recently escaped from Santia-go de Cuba, where he was persecuted by the Spanish volunteers in consequence of being suspected as "a Cuban sympathiser:" Mr. Ramsden, the consul, being well known Mr. Ramsden, the consult of the west and greatly respected in Kingston, the subject has been one of general conversation, while his heroic conduct has called forth expressions of universal admiration. The paragraph runs thus: paragraph runs thus:
>
> "A poor unfortunate seaman had been apprehended on a charge of being implicated in a fillibustering expedition, and that he was thrust into prison and afterwards condenned to be shot, on evidence as improbable as any could conceive. He was an American, the son of English parents, and notwithstanding the streamous efforts on the part of the English and American consuls the Spanish authorities seemed determined to sacrifice this poor man's life. On the morning appointed for his execution he was marched out to the usual place, amidst the great show of bloody solemnity. He was immediately followed by Mr. Ramsden, British vice-consul, and the American vice-consul to make a still further protest in the prisoner's favor. oner's favor.
> "Mr. Ramsden read the document, pro-

esting, in the name of England and America, declaring that the prisoner was altogether innocent of the charge which had been laid against him, demanding his immediate release, and declaring, that if the unfortunate mere life. nate man's life was taken, those who took it would be guilty of murder, and would be alike answerable to the Governments of Engand and the United States of America. land and the United States of America.
During the reading of this document, which
was done with calmness and determination,
the prisoner fainted from excitement, and
there was strong signs of impatience on the
part of the Spanish troops, who manifested
a thorough determination to force the authorities to take this man's life in spite of all remonstrances.

"A consultation followed, and Mr. Ramsden and the American Consul were informed that their remonstrance came too late; the

prisoner had already been sentenced to death for having taken up arms against Spain, and that the sentence must be carried into effect. With this the order was given to the firing party to 'present.' It was the work of an instant, and Mr. Consul Ramsden and the American Consul, rushing with the flags of their respective nations before the levelled rifles of the Spanish troops, and in front of the unfortunate man, shouted 'hold!' And throwing the English flag around himself and the prisoner, and addressing the of-ficer in charge of the firing party, said, 'Gen-tlemen, as a consul of her Britanic Majesty I cannot stand silently by and see this foul nurder of an innocent man. It is my duty to protect his life, and if you take his you must take it through these!'—placing him-self immediately in front of the condemned seaman, his eyes sparkling, while his many form heaved with indignation his speech had so heroically expressed. The American Consul, wrapped in the 'Stars and Stripes' nements the Spaniards stood aghast, the conduct of these two Consuls being more conduct of these two Consuls being more than they could comprehend. The emotion of the prisoner was extreme; he was supported right and left by the Consuls, and the poor fellow shed a profusion of tears from weariness and excitement. A consultation was again held, and the prisoner marched back to jail under an escort of troops, the Consuls, supporting the unhappy man all the way along. The furore was beyond description. your description. After dark the prisoner was reprieved, and finally shipped from the country through the indefatigable exertions of the Consuls."—London Herald.

arrative, of which we published a short elegraphic account a few days ago, is ex-

racted from the Jamaica Guardian, of Aug.

, to which it was furnished by a corres-

From the Corrinne, Utah Reporter. ormon Jurisprudence Brought to a Stand Did you all read Judge Hawley's decision in the Russel murder case! if not, do so; it a good thing. It shows a little daylight n the black sky that has hung over Utah in

egal matters.

Judge Hawley, supported by Judge strickland, overrules the judgment of the hief Justice and awards a new trial. We up Chief Justice and awards a new trial. We up here all vote to have the villians hung; they deserve it, and the people here would do it without ceremony; yet when they are put upon trial, because a ruling in their case will be a precedent to be followed in all other cases, and we do not know how soon it may before we are brought before that tribunal. No matter what the charge, we want a fair and legal trial. We want no indictments gotter up by a mole of Morindictments gotten up by a mob of Mor-mons, nor do we want a trial before a mob of the same. Such seems to be the case at bar. Not the first form of law was observed. The Grand Jury was only a mob of Mormons The Grand Jury was only a mob of Mormons called in by a man calling himself "Territotial Marshal" (the U. S. Marshal allowed no place in a U. S. Court). They present an indictment; another mob is called in by the same man to try them; they are convicted and sentenced to be shot. The jury are not even informed by the court as to the law of the case, nor even given a definition of murder. This kind of Mormon jurisprudence didn't suit Judge Hawley. He sets it aside, squelohes the whole thing and sends it back quelobes the whole thing and sends it back or a new trial. It is a little cheering to sufering Gentiles to know that we have such a fering Gentiles to know that we have such a man as Judge Hawley on the beach at once an able lawyer of superior abilities, exten-sive experience and a high reputation throughout the land as a jurist; an honest, apright man, fearless and bold, who knows the right and dares to do it. He will beard the lion in his den. No expediency until the whole mass of ore becomes red-hot, and steam, previously decomposed into its elements, oxygen and hydrogen, is admitted through the hollow and perforated grate bars. The process which takes place may be described as follows: First, a portion of the gasses units in the combes with him, but right and justice, no matter vho gets hurt.

On Saturday afternoon the bark Zingerel-Captain Shaw, arrived at this port from issan, on the west coast of Africa. The peanuts, but, by way of variety, she also brought five boa-constrictors and four large dog-faced monkeys. The largest of the ser-pents is twenty eight feet long, is of im-mense girth, and weighs nine hundred and dd pounds. On its arrival it had not eaten or six weeks. Its meal at that time consted of twelve small cats and a good sized dog, which it disposed of in the course of a night. On Saturday night, showing signs of hunger, alive cat was given to it, which it speedily crushed and swallowed. A sec-ond live cat still remains in the cage. The wretched animal evinces extreme terror at the presence of its deadly foe. This is the argest serpent ever brought to this country. It is immensely powerful, as the effects of climate have hardly yet lessened its natural vigor. The other serpents range from eighteen to twenty-three feet in length. The ptiles were taken to the yard of a boardhouse at 12 North Source, where they re been inspected by large numbers of sons. It is expected that they will soon purchased by some menagerie proprie--Boston Advertiser.

aportant Document-Sir John Franklin

Heard From.
A party youched for as reliable writes to
be San Francisco Bulletin from San Benaventura, that a document was found on the leach at that place on the 30th of August, much mutilated, which requested the finder to forward it to the Secretary of Admiralty, at London, or to the British Consul nearest men, when the advance population fills the Territory with eligible men, and shows them the absurdity of polygamy, and the infamy

that port, with a request that it be printed. It was written in six commercial languages, the margin and every vacant portion is filled with writing relating to Sir John Franklin and party. The document was evidently cast in the water in latitude 69 degrees, 30 minutes and 42 seconds, and longitude 98 degrees, 4 minutes and 5 seconds.

It gives an account of the desertion of the ships Erebus and Terror. The party numbered 105 at the time of the desertion, and was under the command of F. R. McCrossier. This party succeeded in reaching the above latitude and longitude, where they found a relic of the late Sir John Ross. The document states that the party wintered on a low island in 1846-7, and Sir John Franklin died on the 11th of June, 1847. It contains many interesting incidents connected with the expedition.

of being only the thirtieth or sixticth part of a wife. It will be strange if this problem of wholesale concubinage, brought into prominence by the Pacific Railroad enterprise, and threatening so many difficulties, settles itself by a revolt of the Mormons themselves against their leader and his polygonous condi-Specie flows to the Bank of France abun-